

home, guarded from bad company, taught to reverence God and his laws, and as soon as arriving at proper age of accountability obeyed the commands of the Lord with an honest heart and pure motives, to call such a one a poor, miserable sinner and apply the quotation from Jeremiah to him charging him with a deceitful and desperately wicked heart is, to say the least of it very badly misapplying scripture, and is very bad theology. Surely Earnest Inquirer might say with Job of old of his three friends, *miserable comforters*.

Now, I do not wish to find any fault with our paper. I think the EVANGELIST as a rule is an excellent paper, and surely is a credit to the church. But some times it does exhibit a little weakness in admitting things to be published that does not savor of sound doctrine. Our people do not like to buy tracts and have their pastor preach on the design of baptism then read articles in the EVANGELIST that will contradict it all. We don't like to buy tracts on the anti-war question and scatter them, and the editor seems to be sound on that question and tells us that it is all wrong to go to war with our fellow man, that it is contrary to the Spirit of Christ to kill each other, and then perhaps in the next paper we read of such and such a brother who has just got back from the army where he had been engaged in warfare, and our opposers and enemies make it a point against us.

Now we do not say this because we think our editor has not got plenty of brains to give us a good paper, neither do we question for one moment his soundness in the faith, but we do think sometimes he might be a little stiffer in the backbone, and refuse to insert things in the EVANGELIST which he knows should not go in. If my article is not consistent or sound do not publish it. I submit it all to your judgment.

Pleasant Home, O.

SCIENCE AND THE BIBLE

C. ORVILLE WHITTER

For years theologians with superficial knowledge of science, and scientists with superficial knowledge of the Scriptures have been warring over the scientific accuracy of the Bible. Science has changed its ground eighty times but the Bible still tells the same old story and one by one the theories of science fall when they stand in actual contradiction to God's Word.

It is when both science and the Scriptures are properly understood that all the beautiful harmony between them is seen. It has been too often the case that the clergy were afraid of the discoveries of science. This should not be so. Actual discoveries and conscientious investigation should not be discouraged.

If every scientist would spend some of his time studying the Bible and seek the second birth, and every minister would spend some time in reading the teachings of science, there would not be near so much controversy between the two.

The Bible is not a scientific work. It has a higher mission than teaching science. Its mission is to improve the ethical, moral and spiritual nature of man. It was the history of the wanderings of man from God and gives us the plan by which we may regain the relation we have lost.

While this is true, yet, if it is the word of God it should contain no contradiction to demonstrated scientific facts. It is remarkable how closely science and the Bible do agree in the great fundamental principles of all branches of scientific investigation.

Let us compare the Mosaic and geological account of creation. That God the Supreme Being created the world is accepted by nearly all scientists.

In the Mosaic account of the Hebrew word *bara*, meaning to create, is used three times. These points are in the creation of the original matter, of animal life, and of man endowed with spiritual life. The word *asah*, meaning made, is used where formation is meant.

"The earth was without form and void." "Without form and void" has nearly the same significance, meaning empty, or, by the use of both, probably emphasizing the fact as very empty. This would be a very good description of gaseous matter which science tells us was the primitive condition of the earth.

"And darkness was upon the face of the deep." According to geology this would be the exact condition of things. The dense vapor surrounding the earth would be so thick that light could not penetrate it. "The Spirit of God moved upon the face of the deep." The root of the word *tehom* signifies circular motion. Thus the very language of Moses agrees with the reductions of science.

The next in order of development was the permeation of light thru the dense vapor as a result of this motion. By this circular motion each part of the earth was alternately in light and shadow, giving the divisions of day and night which closes the first day according to Moses.

By the translation thru the Greek and Latin the next formation has been called the firmament. Moses, however, did not call it so but an *expanse*, which is certainly a very apt expression for the atmosphere expanding around the earth.

In the third day the solid earth was formed and vegetation, the connecting link between matter and animal life, was introduced.

In the fourth day the sun and moon appeared. These were not made at this time but the dense atmosphere had be-

come sufficiently transparent for them to be seen.

Thus the great carboniferous deposits were made before the sun's rays had pierced the vaporous envelope of the earth. Science was years in discovering this fact but when it was discovered it was found to be in accordance with the order recorded in Genesis.

In the fifth and sixth days the animal life was created. In the fifth water animals, marine monsters, and birds were created; in the sixth land animals and man. It is interesting to notice here that the word *made* is used in speaking of the land animals and *create* in speaking of the advent of man.

In my next article I shall deal with the "Development Theory" and its connection with the Scriptures.

Home Circle

Over the Hills and Far Away

Over the hills and far away
A little boy steals from his morning play.
And under the blossoming apple tree
He lies and he dreams of the things to be:
Of battles fought and victories won,
Of wrongs o'erthrown and of great deeds done—
Of the valor that he shall prove some day,
Over the hills and far away—
Over the hills and far away.

Over the hills and far away,
Its oh, for the toil the lifelong day!
But it mattereth not to the soul aflame
With a love for riches and power and fame!
On, O man, while the sun is high—
On to the certain joys that lie
Yonder where blazeth the noon of day;
Over the hills and far away—
Over the hills and far away!

Over the hills and far away
An old man lingers at close of day;
Now that his journey is almost done,
His battles fought, and his victories won—
The old-time honesty and truth,
The trustfulness and the friends of youth,
Home, and mother, where are they?
Over the hills and far away—
Over the hills and far away.

—Eugene Field.

WOMAN'S INFLUENCE IN THE HOME

OLIVE M. BULLA

If the home is graced and sweetened with kindness and smiles, no matter how humble the abode, the heart will turn lovingly toward it from all tumult of the world, and it will be the dearest spot beneath the circle of the sun. A single bitter word may disquiet an entire family for a whole day. No one can fail to see that the character ascribed to the woman, especially the stability of her conduct, and the good reputation which it gained her, render this figure sufficiently expressive. She is, indeed, clothed in strength and honor, and might well rejoice in coming days. It is not before God's throne that we can indulge in wrath; and as we may at any moment be called to die so we ought at any moment to be fit for prayer, for wrath and anger are especially sinful and displeasing in a woman, as gentleness is her especial nature. Nevertheless women have their faults and